GORZHEVSKIY, D. I.

USSR/Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 39/54

Authors : Gorzhevskiy, D. I.; Komar, V. A.; and Yakovlev, G. F.

Title : Structural-phase and metalogenic zones of the ore-rich Altay

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/5, 999-1000, Jun 11, 1955

Abstract : Geological data are presented regarding the structural-phase and metalegenic zones of the ore-rich Altay country (Siberia). Five USSR references (1938-1955).

Institution : Ministry of Geol. and Protection of Mineral Resources, All-Union Aero-geological Trust

Presented by : Academician A. G. Betekhtin, January 15, 1955

15-1957-10-13934

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 83 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gorzhevskiy, D. I., Yakovleva, Ye. B.

TITLE: The Petrochemical Characteristics of the Volcanic Rocks of the Northwestern Part of Rudnyy Altay (Petrokhimicheskaya kharakteristika izverzhennykh porod severo-zapadnoy chasti Rudnogo Altaya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. aerogeol. tresta, 1956, Nr 2, pp 46-59

ABSTRACT: The volcanic rocks of the northwestern part of Rudnyy Altay are divided into the following groups: 1) quartz albitophyres and quartz porphyries of middle Devonian age; 2) spilites and albite diabases belonging to the lower part of the Upper Devonian (small masses and dikes of plagioclase-granite porphyries and quartz albitophyres occur with the Devonian effusives, and the petrochemical similarity apparently indicates a genetic relationship between these rocks and the effusives); 3) upper Paleozoic effusives and various porphyries; 4) the

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Zmeinogorskiy group of rocks, containing granodiorites, adamellites, plagioclase granites, and occasionally granites, with the associated dike rocks--plagioclase-granite porphyries, quartz-albite porphyries, and quartz porphyries; 5) the Kalbinskiy complex of mica and microcline granites (the rocks of this group, as of the preceding, are considered to be upper Paleozoic); and 6) basic gabbroic rocks cutting the mica granites. Eighty-three chemical analyses of the rocks were studied, all of them having been converted according to the method of A. N. Zavaritskiy. The various groups of magmatic rocks of Altay have different petrochemical and petrographic peculiarities. Changes in composition from the older to the younger rocks are noted by an increase of K in the alkalies, an increase in silica and alkalies, and a decrease of the components producing the dark minerals. The Rudnyy Altay rocks have much less alkali than the average rock. Transitional varieties between basic and acidic rocks are absent in Altay. It is probable that this fact, in

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addition to the variations in age, points to the existence of two primary parent magmas.

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B. I. Omel'yanenko

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

Origin of certain types of polymetallic deposits such as those of the Altai. Geol.sbor.[Lvov] no.2/3:257-272 '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. L'vovskiy gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko.
(Altai Mountains--Ore deposits)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

"Conditions of the formation of ore and nonmetallic deposits" by P.M.Tatarinov. Reviewed by D.I.Gorzhevskii. Min.sbor. no.10: 387-391 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Ore deposits) (Mineralogy) (Tatarinov, P.M.)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

Regularities of the occurrence of ore regions in the Altai Mountains and eastern Kazakhstan. Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 31 no.4:102 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Altai Mountains--Ore deposits)
(Kazakhstan--Ore deposits)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; KOZERENKO, V.N.

On some regularities in the distribution of polymetallic and rare-metal deposits. Dokl.AN SSSR 107 no.5:723-726 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Iv. Franko. Predstavleno akademikom N.S. Shatskim.

(Ore deposits)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; YAKOVLEV, G.F.

Characteristics of the distribution of complex metal deposits in the Rudnyy Altai. Trudy VAGT no.3:142-161 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Altai Mountains--Ore deposits)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

Importance of the composition of conglomeratic pebbles for studying certain problems related to geological history. Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.4:257-263 '57. (MIRA 13:2)

1.L'vovskiy gosuniversitet im. Ivana Franko.
(Pebbles)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

10-6-2/13

SUBJECT: USSR/Geology

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A.I., and Gorzhevskiy, D.I.

TITLE: On Interconnection of Rare-Metallic Pegmatites and Some Types of Ore Veins (K voprosu o vzaimosvyazi redkometal'nykh pegmatitov i nekotorykh tipov rudnykh zhil)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, Vol.22# 6, p 14-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Interconnections of rare-metallic granitic pegmatites of the pure series and high-temperature pneumatolytic-hydrothermal formations are analyzed in the article. The authors came to the following conclusions:

1) Rare-metallic pegmatite fields and ore veins occur most often in different regions. Sometimes they occur in the same metallogenic provinces, but also in these cases they are spatially separated and localized in different sections.

2) The territorial separation of the rare-metallic pegmatites and ore veins is determined by different geological conditions of their origination; the connection with different intrusive rocks, different depths of origination and

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TITLE: On Interconnection of Rare-Metallic Pegmatites and Some Types of Ore Veins (K voprosu o vzaimosvyazi redkometal'nykh pegmatitov i nekotorykh tipev rudnykh zhil)

difference in ages.

3) Pegmatites are usually connected with normal microclinic biotite granites, whereas ore veins are often connected with muscovite and alaskite granites. These varieties of granites correspond often to different phases of intrusive complex origination.

4) Rare-metallic pegmatites and ore veins are originated at different depths: the origination depth of pegmatites varies from 4 to 8 km and that of ore veins from 2.5 to 4.5 km.

5) Ore veins are essentially younger formations than pegmatites. Many cases were observed where pegmatites were intersected by ore veins but no case of a reverse situation.

6) Rare-metallic pegmatites and ore veins differ from each other in chemical composition. Pegmatites are distinguished by a very high concentration of alkalis Li, Na, K, in particular Rb and Cs, rare earths, Y, and also Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf,

TITLE: On Interconnection of Rare-Metallic Pegmatites and Some Types of Ore Veins (K voprosu o vzaimosvyazi redkometal'nykh pegmatitov i nekotorykh tipov rudnykh zhil)

and Th. For the ore veins are typical S, W, Mo, Cu and Pb. Some elements can accumulate both in pegmatites and ore veins, such as Li, Be, B, Ga, Sc, Bi, Sn, Ge, As and U.

7) According to many of their peculiarities, pegmatites occupy an intermediate position between igneous magmatic rocks and ore veins.

8) The available factual data make it probable that the development of pegmatites and ore veins proceeds along two parallel independent lines, but this development does not occur simultaneously. Pneumatolytic-hydrothermal processes occur later than pegmatite development and are often connected genetically with the younger intrusive phases. These both branches of development can be schematically presented as follows:

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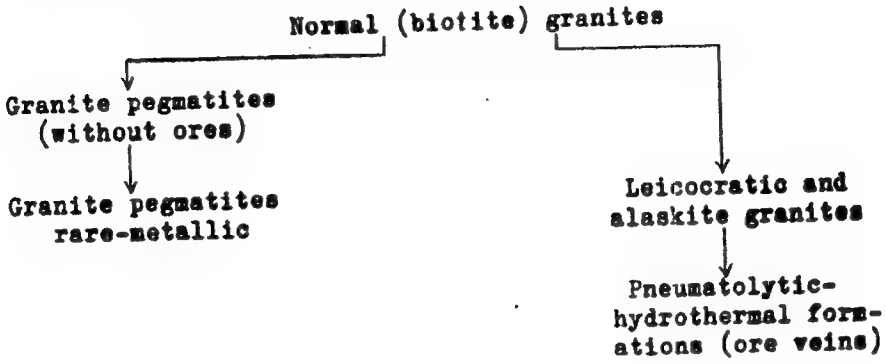

The article contains 1 table.

The bibliography lists 19 Slavic references.

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TITLE: On Interconnection of Rare-Metallic Pegmatites and Some Types of Ore Veins (K voprosu o vzaimosvyazi redkometal'nykh pegmatitov i nekotorykh tipov rudnykh zhil)

INSTITUTION: Vse-Soyuznyy Institut Mineral'nogo Syrya "VIMS" (All-Union Institute of Mineral Raw Materials) in Moskva and L'vov State University

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: On 10 September 1956

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 5/5

Gorzhevskiy, D. I.

GORZHEVSKIY, D. I.

"Tectonic Conditions of Effusive Origination in The Rudnyy Altai,"

report delivered in the Petrographic Section, 4 April to 7 June 1957.

Chronicle of the Activity of the Petrography Section, Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, No. 6, pp. 118-122, 1957.

AUTHOR: Gorzhevskiy, D. I.

TITLE: Tectonic Conditions of Effusive Rock Origination in the Rudnyy Altay (Tektonicheskiye usloviya formirovaniya effuzivov Rudnogo Altaya) 5-6-28/42

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, # 6, pp 141-142 (USSR)
Vol. 32

ABSTRACT:

Effusive rocks play a very great part in the Middle-Paleozoic deposits of the Rudnyy Altay. The major part of effusive rocks are localized in the zones of Middle-Paleozoic geosynclinal structures of the Rudnyy Altay. There are regularities in distribution of effusive rocks and there are correlations with the epochs of different tectonic regimes.

The history of volcanism of the Rudnyy Altay is closely connected with the history of its tectonic development. Three phases of volcanism can be singled out: the initial phase at the Eifelian time, the middle phase at the Frasnian time, and the concluding phase during the Middle Carboniferous and Lower-Permian periods.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; YAKOVLEV, G.F.

Manifestation of the Telbess phase in the tectogenesis of the Rudnyy Altai [with summary in English]. Sov. geol. 1 no.4:73-80 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy trest Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Structural)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

Tectonic conditions determining the formation of effusive rocks. Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.5/6:501-509 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Structural)
(Altai Mountains--Rocks, Igneous)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

Mineralogy of the Terek antimony deposit (western Tien Shan).
Pyt.geol. no.9:177-187 '58. (MIRA 13:4)
(Tien Shan--Antimony)

SOV-11-58-10-2/12

AUTHORS: Bezsmertnaya, M.S. and Gorzhevskiy, D.I.

TITLE: Transformations of the Ore Bearing Rock of the Polymetallic Deposits of the Rudnyy Altay (Okolorudnyye izmeneniya polimetallicheskikh mestorozhdeniy Rudnogo Altaya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 23 Nr 10, pp 21 - 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article sums up studies by the authors and other geologists of transformed rock formations which enclose various polymetallic deposits of the Rudnyy Altay. As a result of the hydrothermal transformations of these rocks, the newly formed minerals are very complex. Their formation depended on conditions, which were different for each deposit. In some deposits, the metasomatic process began with the formation of mineral associations at high temperatures (skarns), gradually replaced by formations at average temperatures (epidote-actinolite association), but deposits formed at low temperatures (chloritolites, sericitolites, etc) were most widely distributed. The composition of the mineral metasomatic formations depended on the composition of the initial rocks and hydrothermal

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solutions. The composition of initial rocks was especially important for the new formations in the lateral parts of the metasomatic zone. There, the chloritization process developed in rocks of basic and neutral composition, the process of sericitization developing in rocks of acid composition. The composition of new mineral formations in the central parts of metasomatic zones was determined mainly by the composition of the hydrothermal solutions. This explains the occurrence of chloritolites and sericitolites in different volcanogenous or sedimentary rocks. Two types of metasomatic processes could be distinguished. In the first type there is no essential admixture of components, except the hydroxil. The origin of metasomatic rocks of this type was governed by the degree of intensity of the lixiviation process. The second type was characterized by the intensive admixture of components by hydrothermal solutions. During two first stages of the metasomatic process, an intensive addition of magnesium and iron occurred, while in the last stage they were replaced by an admixture

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of potassium. The names of the following geologists were cited by the authors for their work in this field: A.K. Kayupov, M.G. Khisamutdinov, N.N. Kurek, G.N. Shcherba, P.N. Kobzar', L.K. Pozharitskaya, P.F. Ivankin, T.Ya. Goncharova, M.A. Petrova, M.V. Tashchinina, M.S. Korzhinskiy, F.N. Shakhov, V.I. Kazennova, V.P. Bondarev, Z.V. Sidorenko, D.M. Shilin, T.V. Kirova, L.N. Bel'kova, V.P. Prosnyakov, A.G. Posysoyev, N.A. Ivanova. There are 2 tables, 2 graphs, 1 diagram, and 10 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1958

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy trest Ministerstva Geologii i Okhrany Nedr, Moskva (The All-Union Aero-Geological Trust of the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources, Moscow)

1. Geology--USSR 2. Ores--Transformations 3. Ores--Properties

GORZHEVSKIY, David Iosifovich (L'vov State Univ[illegible]) for Doc of Geol[illegible] and Mineralogical Sci[illegible] on the basis of dissertation defendod 20 May 59 in Council of the Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, [illegible] Mineralogy, and Geochemistry, Acad Sci USSR, entitled: "Principal Peculiarities of the Metallogeny of the Rudnyy [illegible] Altay." (BMViSSO USSR, 2-61, 30)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I., Doc Geol Min Sci -- (diss) "Basic features of the geology and metallogeny of the Rudnyy Altay."
Mos-Lvov, 1958, 42 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Geological Prospecting Inst im Ordzhonikidze) 150 copies
List of author's works, at end of text (10 titles)
(KL, 23-58, 103)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; ROSSMAN, G.I.

Primary dispersion halos of complex metal deposits in the Rudnyy Altai. Probl.geokhim. no.1:184-189 '59.
(MIRA 13:7)
(Altai Mountains--Ore deposits)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

Characteristics of the distribution of belts in tin and lead-zinc deposits. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.3:74-80 My-Je '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1.L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Ore deposits)

3(5) SOV/132-59-7-4/17

AUTHORS: Bezsmertnaya, M.S., Gorzhevskiy, D.I. and Pozharitskaya, L.K.

TITLE: The Prospecting Importance of Transformation of Ore-Enclosing Rocks in the Altay

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 7, pp 14-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to the authors the transformation of rocks enclosing ore deposits of the Rudnyy Altay occurred in three successive stages before, during and after the formation of ore deposits. They accordingly divide these metasomatic transformations caused by hydrothermal solutions into three groups. Metasomatic transformations of enclosing rocks, which occurred before the formation of ore deposits, play the most important role. Large aureoles were created at that stage, when, as a result of this metasomatic activity, 4 main groups of rocks were formed: chloritic, sericitic, quartzite and epidositic groups with many varieties within each of these groups. The variety of

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rocks found in aureoles was due to many factors, the most important of which are the composition of initial rocks, the temperature and composition of penetrating hydrothermal solutions. Thus, depending on the composition of enclosing rocks, the following minerals were formed in the metamorphized rocks: a) in acid rocks - albite, sericite, quartz and less often - chlorite; b) in basic and neutral rocks and skarns - epidote, actinolite, prehnite, chlorite, albite, carbonate and less often - quartz; c) in sedimentary and tuffogenic-sedimentary rocks - chlorite, sericite, quartz, and in calcareous varieties - also epidote and carbonate. Aureoles created in the next two metasomatic stages almost coincide with the dimensions of the ore deposit itself and their prospecting importance is insignificant. It was found that ore deposits were usually formed in zones of intensive occurrence of metasomatic processes, but sometimes they occupy a slightly excentrical place in these zones (aureoles). It indicates that these two

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stages followed each other quite closely and that the penetration of ore-forming metasomatic solution occurred through the same channels. The dimensions of aureoles in enclosing rocks vary from 20 to 200 and more m and depend on the lithology of these rocks. The largest aureoles were observed in homogeneous volcanic rocks, especially in tuffs. Thus, say the authors, large metasomatic aureoles can serve as indications when prospecting for ore deposits. Polymetallic ore deposits of the Rudnyy Altay are definitely associated with these aureoles. Presumably such association could also be found in other regions. There are 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VIMS

Card 3/3

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

Tectonic characteristics of the distribution of certain types of ore belts. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 3 no.1:77-93 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I.Franko.
(Ore deposits)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; IVANKIN, P.F.

Geotectonic position of the Rudnyy Altai and Kalba Range based on geological and geophysical data. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 25 no.4: 26-40 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut AN KazSSR, g. Ust'-Kamenogorsk.
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Structural)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; KOZERENKO, V.N.

Some features of the metallogeny of the folded basements of platforms. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.9:7-11 S '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. L'vovskiy universitet (for Gorzhevskiy). 2. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Kozerenko).
(Ore deposits)

KREYTER, V.M.; LAZ'KO, Ye.M.; LAZARENKO, Ye.K.; YERMAKOV, N.P.; REZVOY, D.P.; GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; KOZERENKO, V.N.

Viktor Arsen'evich Nikolaev; obituary. Min.sbor. no.14:471-474 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Nikolaev, Viktor Arsen'evich, 1893-1960)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

Geotectonic position of the complex metal belt in the Rudnyy Altai.
Geol.sbor. [Lvov] no.7/8:354-371 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Altai Mountains--Ore deposits)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; MURATOV, M.V.

History of the tectonic development of the Rudnyy Altai in the Paleozoic. Sov.geol. 4 no.11:86-108 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.Franko i Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Structural)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; LAZ'KO, Ye.M.

The Mongolo-Okhotsk deep break. Dokl.AN SSSR 137 no.5:1177-1180 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv.Franko. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.
(Transbaikalia--Geology, Structural)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

Composition and structure of complex metal ores in the Rudnyy Altai deposits formed at various depths. Visnyk L'viv.un. Ser.geol. no.1: 95-99 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Altai Mountains--Ore deposits)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

(19)

Baku, 18-23 Sept 1962
Regularities in the Formation and Distribution of Endogenous Mineral Resource Deposits,
The Third All-Union Conference on...

S/011/63/000/001/002/002
A006/A101

Group 2 included reports on--endogenous deposits in other synclinal regions, such as mercury formations in Siberia and the Far East (V. A. Kuznetsov), pyrite deposits in the Ural (S. N. Ivanov), Kimeridgian and Alpine metallogeny in Uzbekistan (I. Kh. Khamrabayev); ore region types in the Pacific area (Ye. A. Radkevich); metallogeny in Tadzhikistan (K. I. Litvinenko); hydrothermally transformed rocks in the Trans-Carpathian region (M. Yu. Fishkin) peculiarities in magmatism and metallogeny of the Mountaneous Crimea (V. I. Lebedinskiy), antimony-mercury fields (M. A. Karasik) and others. Group 3 included reports on the classification of metallogenous zones and provinces of the Earth crust (D. I. Gorzhevskiy); classification of metallogenous zone types of the Earth crust (V. N. Kozerenko); classification of magmatogenous non-metallic mineral resources as a basis of prognoses and prospecting (V. P. Petrov); types of metallogenous provinces in synclinal regions of the USSR (A. I. Semenov); principles of geological zoning on the example of Central Asia (K. L. Babayev); comparative characteristics of metallogeny in Malyy Caucasus and the Kamchatka-Koryak zone (I. G. Magak'yan), some particularities of metallogeny in the Mediterranean geosynclinal region (O. A. Tvalchrelidze); rootless plutons and some peculiarities in the magmatism of moving zones (A. P. Lebedev); paragenetic ore complexes (P. S. Saakyan) the part of deep-lying breaks in metallogeny of syncline regions on the example of the Caucasus (E. Sh. Shikhalibeyli). The closing report was read by A. V. Sidorenko, Minister of Geology and Preservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR. /.....

Izvestiya Ak nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, No. 1, 1963, pp 126-128

GILLER, Ya.L.; BOBROVNIK, D.P.; GORETSKIY, V.A.; GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; KOLTUN, L.I.; LAZARENKO, Ye.K.; LAZKO, Ye.M.; REZVOY, D.P.

Gugo Leonardovich Piotrovskii; obituary. Min. sbor. no.16: 456-458 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

(Piotrovskii, Gugo Leonardovich, 1897-1962)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; KOLTUN, L.I.; LAZARENKO, Ye.K.; LAZ'KO, Ye.M.; MATKOVSKIY, O.I.; SLIVKO, M.M.; YASINSKAYA, A.A.

Academician A.G. Betekhtin; obituary. Min. sbor. no.16:454-456 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

(Betekhtin, Anatolii Georgievich, 1897-1962)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

Classification of hydrothermal deposits. Min. sbor. no.16:291-301 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Ore deposits--Classification)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; KOZERENKO, V.N.

Facies of abyssal igneous rocks and endogenetic mineral deposits.
Sov.geol. 6 no.8:3-16 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Ore deposits) (Rocks,Igneous)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; PORTNYAGIN, E.A.

Interrelationship of Paleozoic and Jurassic structures in Transbaikalia and the upper Amur Valley. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv. 6 no.11:13-22 N '63. (MIRA 18:2)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv.Franko.

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I. [Horzheva'kyi, D.I.]; LAZ'KO, Ye.M. [Laz'ko, IE.M.]

Concerning IE.K. Lazarenko's book "Course in mineralogy". Part 3. Geol. zhur. 23 no.4:110-111'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I. Franko.

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; KOZERENKO, V.N.

Classification of the types of metallogenetic zones of the earth's crust. Zakonom.razm.polezn.iskop. 7:390-391 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

Metallogenetic importance of ore formations. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 6 no.6:54-65 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv.Franko.

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; KOZERENKO, V.N.

Classification of the metallogenic zones of the earth's crust. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv. 8 no.1:65-74 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-razvedochnyy institut i Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut.

GORZHEVSKIY, David Iosifovich; KOZERENKO, Vladimir Nikolayevich; SMIRNOV, V.I., akademik, red.

[Relation of endogene ore formation to igneous activity and metamorphism; introduction to the metallogeny of the endogenetic processes of ore formation] Sviaz' endogennogo rudoobrazovaniia s magmatizmom i metamorfizmom; vvedenie v metallogeniiu endogennykh protsessov rudoobrazovaniia. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 299 p. (MIRA 18:5)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.

Metallogenetic significance of deep faults. Geol.sbor. [Lvov] no.9:10-20 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

OGRANOVSKIY, D.I.; FOGEL'MAN, N.A.

Tectonic and metallogenic regionalization of activization areas as revealed by a study made in Transbaikalia. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.1:167-170 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-razvedochnyy institut tsvetnykh, redkikh i blagorodnykh metallov. Submitted August 30, 1965.

Gorzhevskiy, Gregoriy Yakovlevich

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

241

Spravochnik na metalloizdeliya promyshlennogo naznacheniya. Sostavlen po Gosudarstvennym standartam i tekhnicheskim usloviyam (Handbook of Metal Products for Industrial Uses. Compiled According to State Standards and Technical Specifications) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957. 594 p. 13,500 copies printed.

Compilers: Belen'kiy, Yakov Grigor'yevich; Gorzhevskiy, Grigoriy Yakovlevich; Klebanov, Bentsion Davidovich; Ed.: Kadykov, N. I.; Ed. of Publishing House: Valov, N. A.; Tech. Ed.: Attopovich, M. K.

PURPOSE: The handbook is designed for engineering and technical personnel of all branches of industry and also for service personnel of supply and marketing organizations.

COVERAGE: The handbook provides specification data on metal products: steel wire rope, nails, bolts, rivets, screws, etc. Chemical composition, mechanical and other properties of

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Handbook of Metal Products for Industrial Uses. (Cont.)

the products are given and the regulations relative to supply of metal products under the current standards are presented. The book also gives brief recommendations for consumers, tables of theoretical weights and dimensions, nomenclature of metal products handled by Glavmetallosbyt (Main Administration for the Marketing of Ferrous Metals) and a list of this organization's offices, metal-supply bases and metal products warehouses. Information is given on shapes, dimensions, and brands of steel approved as of October 1, 1956 as conforming to the state standards and technical specifications. Approved shapes and dimensions not yet in production are entered in parentheses. There are no references.

Card 2/28

SOROKER, T. G.; GORZHEVSKIY, I. I.

"Computation of Magnetic poles in the Clearance of Clear-Pole, Self-Syncronyzing Machines," Electricity, Publ. by the Printing House of the Govt. Energy (Electrical) Publ. House, in Moscow, 1952.

PA 237T12

GORZHEVSKIY, I. I.

USSR/Electricity - Synchronous Machines Jun 52

"Calculation of Magnetic Fields in the Gap of a Salient-Pole Synchronous Machine," Prof T. G. Soroker, Dr Tech Sci, and Engr I. I. Gorzhevskiy, Sci Res Inst, Min of Elec Industry

"Elektrichestvo" No 6, pp 24-29

Presents complete system of coeffs detg magnetic fields created by exciting, armature, and damper windings in gap of salient-pole synchronous machine. Gives formulas and graphs for detg these coeffs. Considers Wieseman's method for graphical detn of fields (Trans. AIEE, P 141, 1927) unsatisfactory. Submitted 9 Jan 52.

237T12

GORZHEVSKIY, I.I., inzhener.

Hysteresis synchronous motor. Vest. elektroprom. 27 no.1:39-44 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva elektropromyshlennosti.
(Electric motors, Synchronous)

GORZHEVSKIY, I. I.

SOV/112-58-1-462

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gorzhevskiy, I. I., and Stambulyan, G. A.

TITLE: New Lines of DC and AC Micromotors
(Novyye serii mikrodvigateley postoyannogo i peremennogo toka)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Raboty M-va elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR po mekhaniz. i avtomatiz. nar. kh-va, Z., M., 1956, pp 45-50

ABSTRACT: A new line was developed of DC type DPM micromotors with four frame-sizes of external diameter 20, 25, 30, and 35 mm. The line comprises two sections: (a) nonstabilized-speed motors (DPM), and (b) stabilized-speed motors (DPM-R). The micromotors are built with ball bearings and with one or two projecting spindle ends. A low-noise type with sliding friction bearings and a belt drive is available. The line covers 5-250 g. cm torques. The supply voltage is 4-30 v, with speed up to 10,000 rpm. Rpm stabilization within $\pm$ 0.5-1.5% is attained by a vibration centrifugal speed governor whose contacts are connected in the armature circuit of the motor. Blueprints are

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New Lines of DC and AC Micromotors

prepared for synchronous hysteresis micromotors of 1-100 w for three supply frequencies, 50, 400, and 500 cps; two speeds will be provided for each frequency: 1,500 and 3,000 rpm for 50 cps, 6,000 and 8,000 rpm for 400 cps, and 7,500 and 10,000 rpm for 500 cps. Three-phase and two-phase motors are also envisaged, as well as capacitor-type single-phase motors.

A. G. K.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Electric motors--Design

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Gorzhevskiy, I.I., Engineer. 110-6-11/24

TITLE: The characteristics of the material used for the rotor of a hysteresis type electric motor. (Kharakteristiki materiala rotora gisterezisnogo elektrodvigatelya).

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti"(Journal of the Electrical Industry) 1957,Vol.28,No.6, pp.39-44 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The use of hysteresis motors is extending but their development is hindered by the absence of data on the characteristics of magnetically hard materials used in the manufacture of the rotor. Such information is contained only in a few published works. Jaeschke also considers the question of the special requirements of rotor material for such motors. However, until now the necessary properties of magnetically-hard material for these motors have not been clearly distinguished. In this application the requirements are not the same as for the production of permanent magnets. The main characteristic of the material for hysteresis motors is the magnitude of the specific hysteresis loss. In determining the specific hysteresis loss in the iron of electrical machines use is made of empirical formulae

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The characteristics of the material used for the rotor of a hysteresis type electric motor. (Cont.) 110-6-11/24

with experimental coefficients determined for different kinds of iron, but in an hysteresis motor it is necessary to know the losses in much more detail than in other cases.

For permanent magnets the maximum field intensity necessary for magnetisation is not important, but this value is important in hysteresis motors in which the rotor is remagnetised during the process of starting the motor. The curves given in Fig. 1 show typical relationships between the hysteresis loss and the maximum field intensity for a number of magnetically-hard materials and it follows from the curves that the same losses and therefore the same motor power can be achieved with different values of field intensity. In other words, a given motor power can be obtained for different values of current. Curves of this kind can be used to select rotor material so as to give the greatest possible power for a given stator current. The question of selecting the rotor steel is further developed for the usual case when it is necessary to design for maximum efficiency. It is shown that the high coercivity

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The characteristics of the material used for the rotor of a hysteresis type electric motor. (Cont.)

110-6-11/24

alloys used for the manufacture of permanent magnets are unsuitable for the rotors of low power hysteresis motors. Alloys like alnico and magnico which have high hysteresis losses and hysteresis curves of high convexity cannot be taken direct advantage of since the stators of small motors cannot develop sufficiently strong fields in the rotors. It is, therefore, evident that new magnetically-hard materials are required with a hysteresis loop of sufficient area and with a lower field intensity than that required for the higher coercivity alloys. It should be perfectly possible to develop such alloys as many of the possibilities were probably not considered during the development of alloys for permanent magnets. The existing and potential magnetically-hard materials should therefore be reviewed.

The article then derives approximate formulae for calculation of the hysteresis loss. The usual methods of determining the loss from the hysteresis loop are very laborious and the method proposed here is based on the use of an equivalent ellipse. In Fig. 5, a

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The characteristics of the material used for the rotor of a hysteresis type electric motor. (Cont.) 110-6-11/24

comparison is made between calculated and experimental values of hysteresis loss and good agreement is shown in the initial part of all the curves at high values of induction the author's formula (8) gives a somewhat high result, but formulae (2) and (7) are better. Measurements of hysteresis loss in 200 samples of various alloys showed that formula (7) gave an error of not more than ± 10% in 52% of the cases, not more than ± 20% in 80% of the cases and not more than ± 30% in 94.5% of the cases. For some alloys agreement was good throughout the range of field intensities, others were always high or always low. Evidently this is because of differences in the shape of the hysteresis loop. There are 5 figures and 5 references 3 of which are Slavic.

Card 4/4

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of the Electro-technical Industry (NII MEP)

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1957.

AVAILABLE:

GORZHEVSKIY, I.I., Cand Tech Sci—(diss) " Synchronous hysteretic electric engines." Mos, Central Bureau of Technical Information of the Sci Res Inst of Electric Industry, 1958. 15 pp with drawings (Sci Res Inst of Electric Engineering Industry), 100 copies (KL,25-58, 112)

AUTHOR: Gorzhevskiy, Ignatiy Iosifovich, SOV/ 161-58-1-30/33
Engineer, Acting Senior Assistant at NII

TITLE: Investigation of the Characteristics of Magnetically Hard Materials in an Elliptical Re-Magnetization (Issledovaniye kharakteristik magnito-tverdykh materialov pri ellipticheskom peremagnichivanii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 243 - 250 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this lecture the results are exposed which were obtained in the Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Industry by experimental investigations of magnetically hard materials in elliptical magnetic fields. First the method of investigation is described for which a special equipment was worked out. It consists of a two-pole, two-phase motor with a rotor consisting of the investigated substance, which was Vikalloy. The principal circuit diagram of the measuring equipment is given. The hysteresis losses and the field strength at an arbitrary induction were determined immediately after the test run.

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Investigation of the Characteristics of Magnetically Hard Materials in an Elliptical Re-Magnetization

SOV/ 161-58-1-30/33

All tests were made at 50 c. The analysis of the results shows the following: 1. The functions describing the pulsating and the rotating re-magnetization differ greatly. 2. With pulsating re-magnetization the losses increase initially. In the saturation range this increase is slowed down. At a further increase of induction the losses tend towards a certain limit. 3. With rotating re-magnetization the losses in weak fields are smaller than with pulsating re-magnetization. They reach a maximum at 9000 Gs and afterwards they decrease markedly. 4. The induction of ~9000 Gs is typical of the alloy in question. At this "critical" induction the losses of pulsating and of rotating re-magnetization are equal. 5. The shape of the curve is identical with all rotors (for all annealing temperatures). 6. The loss curves of elliptic re-magnetization take a course, which is intermediate between the curves of pulsating and of rotating re-magnetization. This is in full accordance with the factor of ellipticity K. As all these curves intersect in one point it appears that at this induction the losses are independent of the nature of re-magnetization. Hence the existence of a transverse field has

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no effect upon the total losses and it only causes a re-distribution of the power fed by the individual phases into the rotor. The magnetization curves were determined for a differing ellipticity of the field. The results of the measurement of the field strength show that the d. c. magnetization curves for a pulsating and for a rotating re-magnetization are different with one material. This difference increases as the annealing temperature of Vikalloy. It can be estimated at which ratio of the rotor dimensions (of a hysteresis motor) the deviation of the character of re-magnetization from that of pulsating re-magnetization must be taken into account. From this data it is also possible to compute the losses and the magnetic field strength in the rotor of an actual motor of a hysteresis type (made of Vikalloy). There are 4 figures. The publication of this article was recommended by a resolution of the Scientific-Technical Conference on Hysteresis Motors held at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering on March 28-29, 1957 (Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po gisterezisnym dvigatelyam, provedennaya v MEI 28-29 marta 1957 g.)

Investigation of the Characteristics of Magnetically Hard Materials in an Elliptical Re-Magnetization

SOV/161-58-1-30/33

ASSOCIATION: NII

SUBMITTED: February 12, 1958

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8(5)

AUTHOR: Gorzhevskiy, Ignatiy Iosifovich, Engineer, SOV/161-58-2-13/30
Scientific Research Institute Assistant

TITLE: Problems of Designing Hysteresis Electromotors Characteristics of the Built Machines (Voprosy proyektirovaniya gisterezisnykh elektrodvigateley. Kharakteristiki vypolnennykh mashin)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 2, pp 106 - 114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first hysteresis motor of the scientific research institute was developed in 1952. The paper gives some general considerations on the design of hysteresis motors. In order to ensure the largest torque, at given motor dimensions, a material should always be used for the rotor having a large hysteresis loop area and a large convexity factor. The investigations showed that of the hard magnet materials Vicalloy is the best suited for the rotors of micro-hysteresis motors. The deficiencies of this alloy are high expenses (460 roubles per kg), marked dependence on the annealing temperature and much waste in production. The tests of motors with rotors made of the Al'ni alloy (with a low nickel content) gave satisfactory

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results. The production of cast cans of Al'ni for the hysteresis motor rotors, however, is technologically complicated. Rotors of a molding powder of the same chemical composition showed results that were not inferior to those of cast rotors. At present, methods of producing active rotor parts by both molding of powder and casting in cork molds are being developed by the scientific research institute. 20 different types of hysteresis motors were developed in the scientific research institute: three-phase and single-phase motors for normal and elevated frequency for different purposes. Their capacity is between 1 and 50 W and 1500-10000 rev/min. By means of motors built in the scientific research institute, the advantages of the hystersis motors are described. The scientific research institute has taken up the construction of the 1-50 W series of micro-hysteresis motors. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

Problems of Designing Hysteresis Electromotors. Characteristics of the Built Machines

SOV/161-58-2-13/30

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po gisterezisnym dvigatelyam, provedennaya v Moskovskom energeticheskom institute (Scientific-Technical Conference for Hysteresis Motors at the Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 12, 1958

Card 3/3

GOL'DIN, A.Ye., inzh.; GORZHIY, V.F., tekhnik

Using the throttle engine start in the automation of the overburden dumper winch. Ugol'.prom. no.4:55-58 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Shakhtoupravleniye No.10 im. Volodarskogo tresta "Sverdlovugol'". (Mine haulage) (Automatic control)

GORZHKOV, L. P.

"On the Asymptotical Shape of the 'Green' Function of the Electron,"
Dokl. AN SSSR, 105, pp 65-68, 1955

Translation D 419421, page 17

GORZHKOVSKAYA, S.I.

RT-949 (Sporicide - a new disinfectant effective during winter weather in barns, warehouses, slaughter houses, freight cars, etc.) Sproitsid - novoe sredstov dlia dezinfektsii v zimnee vremia zhivotnovodcheskikh, skladskikh, boenskikh pomeshchenii, tovarnykh vagonov na zheleznodorozhnom transporte i pr.
GIGIENA I SANITARIIA, 12(7): 42-45, 1947.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Immunity. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 19, 1958, 89434

Author : Gorzhkovskaya, S.I., Kalugin, V.I.
Inst : -
Title : On the Problem of the Mechanism of Intra-uterine Transmission of Immunity in Paratyphoid of Rabbits.

Orig Pub : Veterinariya 1957, No 8, 33-39

Abstract : Pregnant rabbits received triple immunization at intervals of 7-8 days with formaldehyde vaccine against paratyphoid of calves. The agglutination titer (AT) in the serum from 10 newborn rabbits was 1 : 10 - 1 : 1,280. The vaccinated rabbits were killed before giving birth; the AT of the baby rabbits reached 1 : 640. It follows that immune bodies from vaccinated rabbits are transmitted through the placenta. -- N.L. Riskin.

Card 1/1

GORZHKOVSKAYA, Sof'ya Iosifovna; LAGUTINA, Ye.V., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Rabies] Beshenstvo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1960. 27 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(RABIES)

GORZHKOVSKAYA, S. I., TERENT'YEV, F. A., VASIL'YEV, K. M., SITSKIY, A. P., and KALUGIN, V. I. (Moscow Technological Institute of the Meat and Milk Industry).

"Obtaining and applying concentrated hyperimmune sera/"

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 2, 1961, p. 43.

GORZHKOVSKAYA, S., dotsent

Sanitary conditions in the meat-processing enterprises. Mias.ind. SSSR 32 no.2:30-32 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti.
(Meat industry--Hygienic aspects)

GORZHKOVSKAYA, Sofiya Iosifovna; CHERKASOVA, V.I., red.; MURASHOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Disinfection in veterinary practice] Dezinfektsiia v usloviiakh veterinarnoi praktiki. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1963. 359 p. (MIRA 17:3)

TERENT'YEV, F.A.; VASIL'YEV, K.M.; SITSKIY, A.P.; KALUGIN, V.I.; GORZHKOVSKAYA, S.I.

Obtaining ans using condensed hyperimmune serums. Veterinariia 38 no.2:43-45 F '61. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti.

GORZIB, M.I.

Modernized intermediate stations for selective communications.
Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 6 no.2:33-34 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Rukovoditel' gruppy apparatury svyazi konstruktorskogo byuro Alma-Atinskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo zavoda.
(Railroads--Communication systems)

GORZKA, Z

2-1

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 18555

AUTHOR : Gorzka, Z., Jarlo, T., and Gorzka, S.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : An Fe-Cr Catalyst for the Conversion of Carbon Monoxide with Steam in Fluidized Beds. Part I.

ORIG. PUB. : Przemysl Chem., 39, No 1, 39-44 (1960)

ABSTRACT : The authors have studied the properties of a granulated Fe-Cr catalyst containing particles of 0.1-0.2 , 0.2-0.3, 0.3-0.5, and 0.5-0.9 mm diam. The critical velocities for the various catalyst size fractions have been determined (experimentally and calculated). In certain velocity ranges instability of the fluidized bed was observed accompanied by channelling and pulsation. Catalyst loss due to erosion was determined. The conversion process was studied in fluidized catalyst beds at 360-410°

CARD: 1/2

249

CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 18555

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : using a steam : gas ratio of 1.45-2.0 and at various velocities with slugging in the bed. Conversions of up to 90% were achieved. The bibliography lists 5 titles.

D. Yakesh

CARD: 2/2

GORZKA, Z.

Iron-chromium catalyst in a fluidized bed for conversion of carbon monoxide with water vapor. II. A. Justat, K. Janio, and Z. Gorzka. *Przemysl Chem.* 38, 93-7(1959); cf. *C.A.* 53, 16426. The conversion of CO to CO_2 with H_2O vapor by using a fluidized Fe–Cr catalyst (I) was made on light gas, passed through a 30-l. saturator filled 50–75% with warm H_2O. The satd. gas was heated to 260–340° and passed into a tubular converter contg. the catalyst. The converter was externally heated to 360–510°. The gas entered the converter from the bottom and was removed from the top through a condenser and separator. By using a fluidized I the formation of dust, which would be carried away by the postreaction gases, was avoided. The permanent "boiling" of I, its fine dispersion, and greater active surface provides better temp. equalization, and therefore a larger amt. of gas can be converted than with the same amt. of a solid I. The output was 98% of theory.

F. Karp

5

JUSTAT, Antoni; GORZKA, Zbigniew

Oxidizing of calcium chloride by nitric acid in aqueous solutions. Chemia stosow 6 no. 4:567-575 '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Nieorganicznej, Politechnika, Lodz.

JUSTAT, Antoni; GORZKA, Zbigniew; JANIO, Konrad

Studies on the oxidation of glucose with nitric acid to oxalic acid. Chemia stosow 7 no.3:409-414 '63.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Nieorganicznej, Politechnika, Lodz.

KORPOS, Gyorgy

An American yellowlegs in the Hungarian fauna. Aquila 69/70: 125-126 '62-'63 (publ. '64).

1. Institute of Zoological Taxonomy of Attila Jozsef University, Szeged (Director: Prof. Dr.G.Kolosvary).

GORZKOWSKA, Anna

The blood protein level in children with osteoarticular tuberculosis. Gruzlica 29 no.6:539-541 Je '61.

1. Z Sanatorium Gruzlicy Kostno-Stawowej im. J. Krasickiego w Otwocku Dyrektor: dr med. J. Sowinski.

(TUBERCULOSIS OSTEOARTICULAR in inf & child)
(BLOOD PROTEINS)

SOWINSKI, Jerzy; GORZKOWSKA, Anna

Remote results in the treatment of spinal tuberculosis by posterior spinal fusion in children. Chir. narzad. ruchu ortop. pol. 28 no.2:197-207 '63.

1. Z Sanatorium im. J. Krasickiego w Otwocku Dyrektor: dr J. Sowinski.
(SPINAL FUSION) (TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL)
(TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDHOOD)

STANIEWSKI, Ryszard; KOWALSKI, Mieczyslaw; GORZKOWSKA, Kazimiera

The rate of phage adsorption on Rhizobium cells. Acta microbiol. polon. 12 no.3:184-187 '63.

1. From the Department of General Microbiology, Maria Curie-Sklodowska University, Lublin.
(RHIZOBIUM) (BACTERIOPHAGE)

JEZEWSKA, Maria M.; GORZKOWSKI, B.; HELLER, J.

Nitrogen compounds in snail Helix pomatia excretion. Acta biochim. pol. 10 no.1:55 '63.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, and Department of Physiological Chemistry, Medical School, Warszawa.
(NO SUBJECT HEADINGS)

JEZEWSKA, Maria M.; GORZKOWSKI, B.; HELLER, J.

Seasonal changes in the excretion of nitrogen wastes in Helix pomatia. Acta biochim. polon. 10 no.3:309-314 '63.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, and Department of Physiological Chemistry, Medical School, Warszawa.
(NITROGEN) (CARBON ISOTOPES) (URIC ACID)
(XANTHINES) (GUANINE)

JEZEMSKA, Maria M.; POREMBSKA, Zofia; GORKOWSKI, Bohdan

Nitrogen excretion in invertebrates. Postepy biochem. 10 no.3: 381-389 '64.

GORZKOWSKI

GORZKOWSKI B.

Leczenie dychawicy oskrzelowej nowokainą. [Treatment of bronchial asthma with novocaine] Polski tygod. lek. 5:20 15 May 50 p. 764-9.

1. Of the Second Clinic for Internal Diseases of Poznan University (Director—Prof. Jan Roguski, M.D.).
CLML Vol. 20, No. 2 Feb 1951

GORZKOWSKI, B.

Sedimentation rate of defibrinized blood. Gruzlica, Warszawa 18 no.1:90-101 Jan-Mar 1950. (CLML 20:1)

1. Of the Second Clinic for Internal Diseases of Poznan University (Director--Prof. Jan Roguski).

Gorzkowski, E

GORZKOWSKI, E.

Modern views on etiopathogenesis and treatment of ulcers. Polski tygod. lek. 6 no.47-48 26 Nov 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Of the Clinic of Internal Diseases (Head--Prof. E. Gorskowski, M.D.) of Maritime Medical Academy, Szczecin.

GORZKOWSKI, E.

Pavlov's teaching and hypertension. Polski tygod. lek. 6 no.49-50:1583-1588 10 Dec 1951. (CLML 22:2)

1. Of the Clinic of Internal Diseases (Acting Head--Prof. Edward Gorzkowski, M. D.) of Maritime Medical Academy in Szczecin.

GORZKOWSKI, E.; FRACKOWIAK, Z.

Wunderly's and Wuhrmann's turbidity curve in modified Weltmann's reaction. Polski tygod. lek. 8 no.7:241-245 16 Feb 1953. (CLML 24:5)

1. Of the Second Internal Clinic (Head--Prof. Jan Roguski, M.D.) of Poznan Medical Academy.

GORZKOWSKI, Edward (Szczecin, ul. Unii Lubelskiej Nr 1)

Rheumatic nephritis. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.23:713-716 7 June 54.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych P.A.M. w Szczecinie, kierownik Kliniki: Zastepca profesora dr Edward Gorzkowski.
(NEPHRITIS, etiology and pathogenesis, rheum.)
(RHEUMATISM, complications, nephritis)

GORZKOWSKI, Edward

Blood transfusion in kidney diseases. Polskie arch. med wewn. 26 no.8:1215-1218 1956.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Wewn. P.A.M. w Szczecinie. Kier. doc. dr. med. E. Gorzkowski, Szczecin, Klinika Chorob Wewn. A.M.
(KIDNEY DISEASES, therapy,
blood transfusion (Pol))
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, in various diseases,
kidney dis. (Pol))

GORZKOWSKI, Edward; KOZNIEWSKA, Helena

On clinical value of venour pressure in chronic circulatory insufficiency. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.43/44:1662-1668 24 O'60.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych P.A.M. w Szczecinie; kierownik: prof.dr med. Edward Gorzkowski.
(HEART FAILURE CONGESTIVE diag)
(BLOOD PRESSURE)

GORZKOWSKI, Edward

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: [not given]

Source: Krakow, Przeglad Lekarski, Vol XVII, Ser II, Vol 9, 1961, pp 321-322

Data: "The Role of the Pomorze Medical Academy in the Life of Pomorze Zachodnie."

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